



HANKINS' HULL

It Appears to Be Firmly Anchored to the Third Ward.

A Vast Political Influence to Be Used in the Blackleg's Behalf.

Candidates for the Shrievalty and Other Jobs

Must Either Help the Indicted Gambler or Lose the Delegation.

But with the Third Ward Marching Solidly Behind Him,

Hankins Is Defying Justice and Claiming the Earth.

His Gambling House Is Now Open Wider than It Ever Was,

And Its Proprietor Defiantly Snaps His Finger at the Courts.

A Special Grand Jury Is Imperatively Needed

To Keep the List of Broken-Hearted Victims from Getting a Great Deal Larger.

Hankins thinks that he has found safe anchorage in the Third Ward, which is prolific of candidates and which has a great political boss. This political boss is Mr. Hankins' attorney, and his name is Hull. He has kindly decided not to run for Alderman this spring, so that he can give his undivided attention to the clearing of Mr. Hankins. Inasmuch as he controls the political delegations from the Third, it is thought that he can secure powerful aid for his notorious client from a score of willing and anxious Shrievalty candidates. At least this is the talk. Hankins believes it.

In the meantime, to show his entire contempt for the law, Hankins has reopened his den. All of the other gambling houses have followed suit. They are all running again. Referring to this fact, the *Tribune* said the other morning editorially:

"About two weeks ago the Chief of Police stated that gambling had stopped in Chicago, and that it would stay stopped; that if any of the houses tried to run their doors would be burst open and their gaming implements seized and destroyed. As Mr. Marsh has been but a short time in office, and had not, like his superior, an interminable series of broken promises behind him, it was deemed only fair to wait and see how far he kept his word before commenting on his declaration.

Time enough has now elapsed to justify the statement that he is no more in earnest about stopping gambling than Mr. Cregier, and that the hullabaloo which was raised two weeks ago was simply for the purpose of throwing the Council off the track and persuading it to tone down its resolutions of censure. It is hoped that that body may be 'stood off' till April comes and a new set of Aldermen make their appearance, who may not object to gambling.

"It is evident that the agreement made before the last election between the friends of the Mayor and the boss gamblers is too strong to be broken."

IN FULL BLAST.

The Worst Gambling House in America Running Without Hindrance.

That the Mayor of Chicago is not in earnest in the suppression of gambling must be patent to all. Hankins' den is running wide open and the proprietor is raking in the money faster than ever.

The last Grand Jury declared that the Mayor could put a stop to public gambling if he wanted to.

He evidently does not want to.

Hankins' den at 134 South Clark street was filled with minors, workmen, and dupes on Tuesday last, when three men who are preparing evidence for a special Grand Jury visited the place.

Hankins came into the gambling house three times while they were there and spoke to the floor managers, dealers, and look-outs, and otherwise appeared to exercise a proprietary interest in the den.

These facts were carefully noted, and will be presented to a Special Grand Jury when it is called next month.

The Special Grand Jury is coming. Read what Judge Prendergast has to say about regular grand juries in another column.

A Special Grand Jury will close up Hankins, and bother some other people mightily.

Is Hankins to be allowed to "skin" visitors to the World's Fair?

READ THIS, CREGIER!

The Last Grand Jury Blamed You for Not Stopping Gambling.

In view of the reopening of the gambling houses, the Mayor's attention is called to the following report of the January Grand Jury:

"The Grand Jury returned a number of indictments against persons charged with keeping common gaming-houses, and would doubtless have returned more had there been more evidence. There appeared to be no question from the beginning as to the existence of gambling in Chicago. It required little evidence to prove this, and the attention of the jury was given to endeavoring to connect persons with the criminal responsibility. Buildings may not be indicted, but keepers can be. This offense must be proven as any other, and in the nature of things a Grand Jury can not resolve itself into a body of detectives and itself provide for evidence. It must depend on outside assistance for that. The Mayor of Chicago and Chief of Police both readily agreed to give help, but none was forthcoming. Their good promises amounted to nothing. The work of the Grand Jury in indicting the gamblers was done independently of the city administration. It is to be hoped that it will lend a more hearty assistance when the cases come up for trial. The volume of evidence promised and partly supplied by an independent organization was weak and ineffective. Some young boys testified to what the Grand Jury already knew of the location of gambling-houses, but nothing as to the keepers. The Grand Jury concludes that in its opinion gambling would instantly and entirely stop in Chicago if the city administration so desired it, and that the best efforts of a Grand Jury in this direction can only be partial and incomplete."

HANKINS' FAVORITE TRACK.

Patrons of Washington Park Should Read These Facts About the Notorious Gambler Whose Horses Run There.

George Hankins the moment that his career as a gambler was cut short by the closing of his place in Chicago under Mayor Harrison's regime sought new avenues for making money at the public expense. He had blossomed

out as a horse-owner the year before, but only in a small way, his first purchase being that renowned in-and-outer, Little Minch, who has broken more outsiders than any horse now in training. In 1885, gambling being then suppressed in Chicago, he started out as a big turfman, or "tough man"—you pays your money and takes your choice—and that year the "Chicago stable" became a power in the land. That year Hankins purchased Huntress, Santalene, Jacobin, Lulu May, and other flyers. With Jacobin—a grand race-horse—he won seven straight races, and when Chicago was reached the colt was deemed to be invincible at a mile. "How can they beat him?" was the question asked. They did it, however, and people who were on the inside assert that the Hankins combination won over \$100,000 by playing the horse to lose. In the race were Aurelia, Jacobin, Mamie Hunt, and two others. Hankins' horse had already run his mile in 1:41, and his owner had boasted on more than one occasion that the brown colt could beat 1:39, Ten Brock's record, and do it easy. The poor, deluded public believed him. They knew he could, in fact, but they didn't know that Hankins would not let him. They had seen that blue jacket and lemon sash in front too often for that. They plunged on Jacobin. If Ten Brock had been in the race it would have made no difference; Jacobin would have been favorite anyway. The dear public knew he could win. The money went in on him by cart-loads. The book-makers were alarmed. They cut his price down to 3 to 5, and still the money came on. They refused to take any more Jacobin cash. That is, they all did but one. Carroll shouted, "Come on, boys." Carroll was making Hankins' book. He took all the money on Jacobin that was offered. He gambled that Jacobin would not be one, two at the finish. He was inside the ring. Hankins had told him what he intended doing. When the horses came to the front the public was astounded. A stable boy was on Jacobin.

There was an awful hubbub in the crowd. "It's all over," remarked the old-timers.

"They won't dare to do such a thing here," remarked the patrons of Washington Park.

"The h—l they won't," said a profane horseman.

The drum tapped and then, right under the judges' noses, Jacobin was pulled to a standstill. When the first half mile had been run he was 100 yards behind the leaders. People looked at each other in blank amazement. Then the boy let go of Jacobin's head.

Whew! How he did run! The last half in forty-nine seconds. It was too late. Hankins intended it to be that way. Aurelia was first, Mamie Hunt second, Jacobin third. Carroll's book, or rather Hankins', had skinned the lambs.

Not a cheer went up at the finish. Curses, not only loud but deep, were heard on every hand. Hankins, hardened as he is, grew pale. His mustache twitched nervously. His pal stole away. He could not be found. A mob gathered about the judges' stand. An investigation was ordered—an investigation at Washington Park. The usual verdict was rendered: "Not guilty." The Hankins crowd got the bootie. It was another case of "public be d—d." The stable went East. The New York papers were full of accusations against its honesty. Such in-and-out running had never been seen there before. George smiled blandly. He was making money. That's what he bought horses for. He had a new partner every three weeks. They were too honest. They quit him. He has a combination now. He has Eugene Leigh and Thomas Kiley. Both are ex-jockeys, and cunning as they make 'em.

He has thirty-five horses in the string, including Terra Cotta, Little Minch, Santalene, Jacobin, Huntress, Wheeler T. Lela May, Ivy Benjamin, Lucy Johnson, Wrestler, Giroules, and Kacholah.

He is going to race both at Washington Park and the West Side. His horses are entered at both places. He's going to run them to suit himself. He thinks he is. He may, but then he'll

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EXPOSED AT LAST!

The Objects and Aims of the "Deputies" Shown Up.

The American League a Breeder of Religious Hatred.

A Secret Political Organization and What It Means.

Full Text of the Constitutions of the Supreme and State Bodies,

Together with Much Valuable Data on Members.

The Eagle Presents Its Readers with Some Cold, Hard Facts

Relating to the Men Who Would Destroy Freedom of Conscience.

The recent exposure by THE EAGLE of the proceedings of an important meeting of the so-called American League, held in Nevans Hall, on Randolph street, has awakened considerable curiosity among the people generally. They want to know just what the American League is, why it exists, and who its members are. THE EAGLE proposes to enlighten them on these points, and will devote considerable space for this purpose from time to time. The American League is not, as many have supposed, an organization composed exclusively of native Americans. On the contrary, its membership includes many aliens whose only object in joining this organization is to proscribe certain of their fellow citizens on account of their religious beliefs.

The organization was known as the United Order of Deputies until 1889, when it changed its name to the American League.

It claims 40,000 members in Chicago. The object of the American League is to prevent all Roman Catholics from holding office.

It has national and State organizations, and in Chicago has sections in every ward.

The society is oath-bound, and it is a misdemeanor punishable by expulsion for a member to divulge any of its secrets, or to make public its constitution, by-laws, or rules.

THE EAGLE, however, with characteristic enterprise, has succeeded in obtaining copies of the National and State constitutions, and it lays them before its readers to-day.

Here is the preamble, with some extracts from the constitution of the "National Body":

PREAMBLE.

Believing that there is an organized effort being made to eradicate from the minds of the people of this American Union reverence and loyalty for the Constitution and flag of our nation; that the motives that animated the founders of this republic—government are rapidly being forgotten; that the liberties they sought to make perpetual are in danger; that the public school system is subject to attack, and efforts being made to destroy its efficiency as an educator of American citizens by perverting and falsifying history; that loyalty to flag and country is scorned by sneers and derisions; that there are unequal rights are intruded in great privileges; that the United States and State constitutions are violated; and that the civil and religious liberty we have inherited from our fathers is threatened.

And believing that these dangers result from persistent and organized efforts being made to introduce principles that antagonize our American system, we form this order to warn our fellow-citizens and to concert measures to strengthen and extend civil and religious liberty established by our fathers, and to preserve this American Union.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

FORMATION.

SECTION 1. Seven delegates from each organized State, with credentials properly made under the laws of the order, shall constitute the National Body.

SEC. 2. Delegates to this National Body shall be chosen by the State Body at the annual meeting in January of each year.

SEC. 3. Each State shall have seven votes in the National Body, which may be cast by any one delegate who is provided with credentials in proper form, signed by the President and Secretary of the State Body he represents.

SEC. 4. Delegates to the National Body shall be elected or provided as follows: The acting State President of each organized State shall be ex-officio delegate, and the State Council shall elect two delegates for one year, two for two years, and two for three years.

Article II. prescribes the routine duties of the National President and National Secretary.

ARTICLE III.

SUBORDINATE BODIES.

SECTION 1. The primary bodies of this Order shall be known as Sections, and shall have not less than five members to receive a charter.

SEC. 2. In each large city or populous county, or in each Congressional district, in each State, having not less than five Sections in that territory, there may be formed an Advisory Council, to be composed of members only of the second degree who have brought five citizens into the Order; and such Councils shall take charge of local political action in their district to aid or carry out the principles of this Order, subject to the State Council.

SEC. 3. Each Advisory Council shall be entitled to send three delegates to the State Body.

SEC. 4. When a State has five Sections organized it may call for a State Charter and be organized to take charge of the work to be done in its State.

SEC. 5. The State Body shall issue charters to Sections and to Advisory Councils, and the fee for charter to a Section shall be not more than five dollars, and to an Advisory Council ten dollars.

ARTICLE IV.

The following plan of organization of territory is recommended: Each section in a city should cover a ward, and if there are voting precincts in the ward, the section should select a captain for the whole ward who should have power to appoint precinct lieutenants. In agricultural districts, sections should cover townships and the township captain appoint neighborhood lieutenants. In wards not divided into precincts, the ward captain may divide the ward in neighborhoods, and assign to each a lieutenant. The duties of ward captains and his appointees should be to give all notices that may facilitate the work of the order, and to bring into the order such citizens as endorse our work and principles—each lieutenant should be familiar with the names and faces and addresses of each member residing in the territory assigned to him. The matter of the division of territory is left with the State Body.

ARTICLE V.

STATE BODIES.

SECTION 1. When five sections shall have been formed in any State or Territory, they may apply to the National Secretary for a charter, the application being signed by the President and Secretary of each section. When, if the sections are found to be duly and legally formed, a charter shall be issued to them by the National Secretary.

SEC. 2. The State Body shall have entire charge of the work of the Order in that State, and may make such rules and by-laws as are needed, provided they do not conflict with the National Constitution.

SEC. 3. The State Body shall issue charters to sections and advisory councils within its territory under the rules provided in this constitution.

SEC. 4. Each State Body shall fix or regulate the number of delegates from sections and councils to its meetings.

ARTICLE VI.

ADVISORY COUNCILS.

SECTION 1. In each populous city or county, or in each Congressional district, there may be formed advisory councils, which shall be composed of members of the second degree who have brought each five citizens into the order.

SEC. 2. Such councils shall in their meetings take cognizance of local political work in their district, with reference only to the principles of the order.

SEC. 3. All officers of the National Body, State Council, Advisory Councils, and Sections shall have attained the second degree of the order.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTIONS.

Any five members in any locality not having a section may apply for a charter. If there be no State Body organized in that State, they will apply to the National Secretary, but if the State Body is organized they must apply to the State Secretary.

Following is the constitution of the American League of the State of Illinois, adopted July, 1889.

ARTICLE I.

ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. This organization throughout the State of Illinois shall be known as the American League, and shall consist of a

delegate body known as the State Council, having exclusive jurisdiction, Advisory Councils, and sections in each legal division of the State, working under the authority of the State Council.

SEC. 2. The State Council shall be composed of three representatives from each Advisory Council, who shall serve for one year, and be elected at each annual meeting in the month of January; one representative from each Section of every hundred members, and one additional one for a fraction thereof up to five; but no Section shall have more than five representatives nor less than one; and all elective officers and ex-officio officers of the Council who shall be in good standing in their Section and Advisory Council. All representatives must be members in good standing of the Section they represent, and in the Advisory Council, which said Section and Advisory Council must be in practical relations with the State Council.

SEC. 3. Each Congressional district, county, city, or such other division as the State Council shall specify, may organize Advisory Councils where not less than five Sections shall be represented.

SEC. 4. The meetings of the State Council shall be held at Chicago, Ill., on the last Tuesdays in January and July of each year. Special meetings may be called by the President or the written request of five sections, or of a quorum of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 5. The territory set off as a section may, with the consent or upon vote of the State Council or Executive Committee, be at any time divided and other chartered sections made therein, with same powers as original section.

SEC. 6. In any territory not organized, the Executive Committee may detail suitable persons to go into said territory and organize the same.

SEC. 7. Any section failing to perform the work designated by the Executive Committee shall have its officers removed or charter suspended, as said committee may deem best for the good of the American League.

Articles II., III., IV., and V. prescribe the duties of officers:

ARTICLE VI.

SECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The primary bodies of the League shall be called Sections. A Section may be instituted by the proper officers of the State Council upon the written application of five citizens of good character, who are in sympathy with the principles of this League, and who have been duly obligated, and that said five members by virtue of such charter shall be declared members of the second degree.

ARTICLE VII.

OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. The officers of a Section shall be the President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, Sergeant-at-arms, Guard, and Sentinel; the P., V. P., R. S., A. S., and T. to be elected by ballot, the others appointed, and all of the second degree, and their duties shall be such as the Ritual of the League defines.

SEC. 2. The regular election of officers of a Section, and of representatives to the State Council, shall take place at the first meeting in the months of January and July of each year.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEMBERSHIP.

The name of an applicant for membership to the second degree must be proposed at a regular meeting of the Advisory Council by a member in good standing in said degree, in writing, stating the occupation and address of the applicant, and that to the knowledge of the proposer the applicant is twenty-one years of age, or more, of good moral character, thoroughly imbued with the principles of the League, and has expressed full sympathy therewith, and has complied with the requirements of the League. Said proposition shall be accompanied with a fee of one dollar, and be referred to a committee of three members of the Council to investigate and report upon the character and standing of the applicant. If the report be favorable the applicant shall be balloted for. If three black balls appear the candidate is rejected, unless there be reason to fear there was some mistake, when another ballot may be had. All members of Advisory Councils must be members of Sections that are operative and meeting regularly; they must be in good standing in their Sections as contributing members, and when members of a Council shall fail to maintain their Section in good working condition or to have it hold regular stated meetings, then such member shall cease to have a vote or hold any office.

SEC. 3. Members of the League from other jurisdictions seeking affiliation with a Section or Council shall be balloted for in like manner as other applicants for membership.

SEC. 4. Any person divulging any of the transactions of the League or ritual work shall be expelled.

ARTICLE IX.

EXPULSION OR REMOVAL.

SECTION 1. It shall be considered a violation of the obligation for any member to communicate any pass-word to any person excepting the proper officers, or to divulge any of the workings or proceedings of the League.

SEC. 2. Trials in first and second degree are a strictly prohibited; all matters must be referred to a grievance committee, whose duty shall be to report on all matters referred.

SEC. 3. The punishment for violation of any of the rules, laws of usage of the League shall be expulsion, suspension, or censure.

SEC. 4. All appeals lie to the Executive Committee and the State Council. Appeals

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